

REMARKS:Status

After this response, claims 1 to 8, 10 to 17, 19 to 29, 31 to 38, 40 to 43, 45 to 56, 58 to 64, and 66 to 78 are pending. Claims 9, 18, 30, 39, 44, 57 and 65 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 10, 11, 19, 21, 31 to 33, 40, 45, 46, 48 to 50, 58, 59, 66 to 69, 71, 74 and 75 have been amended. Claims 1, 11, 21, 33, 46, 48, 49, 50, 59, 68, 69, 71, 74 and 75 are the independent claims. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1 to 45 and 50 to 78 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,224,095 (Woest). Claims 46 to 49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Woest.

Discussion

Claims 1 to 8 and 10: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

1. A method including  
persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message; and  
upon recovery from an error, replaying said event message;  
whereby said event message is reliably delivered to said intended recipient.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 1, at least with respect to “persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claim 9. In the rejection of that claim, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 1’s feature of “persistently maintaining in a persistent memory

at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 1 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 11 to 17, 19, and 20: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

11. A method including  
persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible; and  
upon termination of said duration, replaying said event message;  
whereby said event message is reliably delivered to an intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 11, at least with respect to “persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claim 18. In the rejection of that claim, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent

memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest's reset message causes "two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows." Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store "[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions." Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest's foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 11's feature of "persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible."

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 11 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 21 to 29, 31, and 32: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

21. A method including  
maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory  
locations in a persistent memory, each one of said plurality of memory  
locations being accessible by both a first server device and a second server  
device; and

upon recovery from an error at said first server device, replaying said event message from said second server device;  
whereby said event message is reliably delivered to an intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 21, at least with respect to “maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claim 30. In the rejection of that claim, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest's foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 21's feature of "maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory."

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 21 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 33 to 38, 40 to 43, and 45: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

33. A method including  
delivering at least one event message to a multiplexing recipient;  
maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said  
multiplexing recipient; and  
reliably delivering said event message from said multiplexing  
recipient to at least one intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 33, at least with respect to "maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient."

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claims 39 and 44. In the rejection of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: "Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51."

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited "reset" has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent

memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest's reset message causes "two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows." Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store "[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions." Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest's foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 33's feature of "maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient."

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 33 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 46 and 47: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

46. A memory including instructions, said instructions capable of being interpreted to indicate  
persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message; and  
upon recovery from an error, replaying said event message;  
whereby said event message is reliably delivered to said intended recipient.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 46, at least with respect to “persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 46’s feature of “persistently maintaining in a persistent



memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 46 and its dependent claim 47 over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claim 48: This claim is reproduced below.

48. A memory including instructions, said instructions capable of being interpreted to indicate  
maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory, each one of said plurality of memory locations being accessible by both a first server device and a second server device; and  
upon recovery from an error at said first server device, replaying said event message from said second server device;  
whereby said event message is reliably delivered to an intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 48, at least with respect to “maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent

memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest's reset message causes "two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows." Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store "[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions." Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest's foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 48's feature of "maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory."

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 48, as is allowance of that claim.

Claim 49: This claim is reproduced below.

49. A memory including instructions, said instructions capable of being interpreted to indicate  
delivering at least one event message to a multiplexing recipient;  
maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient; and  
reliably delivering said event message from said multiplexing recipient to at least one intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 49, at least with respect to “maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 49’s feature of “maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 49, as is allowance of that claim.

Claims 50 to 56 and 58: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

50. Apparatus including  
means for persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message; and  
means for replaying said event message upon recovery from an error.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 50, at least with respect to “means for persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claim 57. In the rejection of that claim, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44.

Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 50’s feature of “means for persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 50 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 59 to 64, 66, and 67: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

59. Apparatus including  
means for persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible; and  
upon termination of said duration, means for replaying said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 59, at least with respect to “means for persistently maintaining in a

persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in cancelled claim 65. In the rejection of that claim, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 59’s feature of “means for persistently maintaining in a persistent memory at least one event message during a duration when delivery of said event message is not yet feasible.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 59 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claim 68: This claim is reproduced below.

68. Apparatus including  
means for maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory, each one of said plurality of memory locations being accessible by both a first server device and a second server device; and  
upon recovery from an error at said first server device, means for replaying said event message from said second server device.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 68, at least with respect to “means for maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44.

Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 68’s feature of “means for maintaining at least one event message in a plurality of memory locations in a persistent memory.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 68, as is allowance of that claim.

Claims 69 and 70: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

69. Apparatus including  
means for delivering at least one event message to a multiplexing recipient;  
means for maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient; and  
means for reliably delivering said event message from said multiplexing recipient to at least one intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 69, at least with respect to “means for maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient.”



In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 69’s feature of “means for maintaining said event message in a persistent memory at said multiplexing recipient.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 69 and its dependent claim 70 over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claims 71 to 73: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

71. In a method including reliable delivery of event messages, a persistent memory including  
a persistent record of at least one event message stored until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message; and  
upon recovery from an error, a replayable instance of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 71, at least with respect to “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message stored until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 71’s feature of “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message stored until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 71 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Claim 74: This claim is reproduced below.

74. In a method including reliable delivery of event messages, a persistent memory including  
a persistent record of at least one event message at a multiplexing recipient; and  
an instance of said event message deliverable from said multiplexing recipient to at least one intended recipient of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 74, at least with respect to “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message at a multiplexing recipient.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event

message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store “[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 74’s feature of “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message at a multiplexing recipient.”

For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 74, as is allowance of that claim.

Claims 75 to 78: The independent one of these claims is reproduced below.

75. In apparatus having elements capable of performing a method, said method including reliable delivery of event messages, a persistent memory including

a persistent record of at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message; and  
upon recovery from an error, a replayable instance of said event message.

The applied Woest reference is not seen by Applicant to disclose or to suggest the foregoing features of claim 75, at least with respect to “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

In this regard, a persistent memory was recited in the cancelled claims. In the rejections of those claims, the Office Action stated the following: “Woest discloses the event message being recorded in persistent memory. This is shown in the fact that the messages are maintained even during a reset, see column 18, lines 44-51.”

However, Applicant sees nothing in the cited portion of Woest that indicates that the cited “reset” has anything to do with resetting non-persistent memory or using persistent memory. Rather, the reset appears to Applicant to concern resynchronizing nodes. See Woest, col. 18, lines 36 to 39. In particular, Woest’s reset message causes “two nodes [to] reset their control tables to corresponding receiving and sending windows.” Woest, col. 18, lines 39 to 44. Nothing in this operation even remotely implies to Applicant the use of a persistent memory to store event messages.

Woest does mention forms of persistent memory, for example an EPROM and a magnetic storage medium, at page 57, lines 12 to 25. However, this memory is used to store

“[i]ndicia defining ... operating instructions.” Applicant does not see any mention in Woest of using this memory for storing event messages.

Nothing else in Woest is seen by Applicant to remedy Woest’s foregoing deficiencies with respect to claim 75’s feature of “a persistent memory including a persistent record of at least one event message until at least one intended recipient of said event message confirms delivery of said event message.”

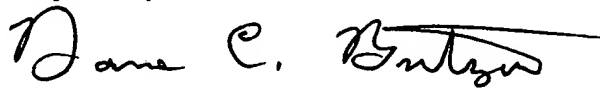
For at least these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested of the rejection of claim 75 and its dependent claims over Woest. Allowance of these claims also is respectfully requested.

Closing

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the entire application is believed to be in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested at the Examiner’s earliest convenience.

Applicant’s undersigned attorney can be reached at (614) 486-3585. All correspondence should continue to be directed to the address indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,



Dane C. Butzer  
Reg. No. 43,521

Dated: January 4, 2004  
Swernofsky Law Group, PC  
P.O. Box 390013  
Mountain View, CA 94039-0013  
(650) 947-0700